Vol. 4

JANUARY, 1923

No. 7



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER . . . EDITOR

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The Motor Detective Squad of New York City Halting Truck to Look for Bad Brakes

Photo Copyright International Newsreel

EDITORIALS

Tighten Brakes!

New York City's campaign (which began on December 11th) against poor brakes and other defects in motor cars that threaten danger to life and property, is creating a good deal of interest the country over, and it is quite likely that New York will improve traffic conditions not only in her own city, but will be the indirect cause of the institution of similar movements in other cities.

The campaign should, and we believe will, be supported lovally by all motorists. Every motorist realizes that his safety depends to a very great extent on the other fellows' brakes as well as his own, and besides, motorists will welcome the opportunity for thoro inspection and the necessity of seeing that their brakes are kept in proper order. Brakes are often neglected for the simple reason that the driver doesn't feel he has the time to go to the garage for proper adjustment or repairs, and so leaves it until something more urgent comes up and all the work can be done at one time.

The thoroness with which New York's campaign is being carried on is illustrated by the prediction of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Collier that the fines imposed for "bad brakes" will amount to about \$3000 a month, the separate fines in most cases of this sort being \$25.00. Six summons to appear in court were served the first day of the campaign.

The brake lining manufacturers will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity to advertise brake lining in New York City, and other cities in which similar move-

ments are put in operation.

Where the Promise is Made Good.

When we saw that slogan on a letter head not long ago (the letter head of an asbestos concern) it set us to thinking of the many trying experiences we have had with people who have not made their promise good.

We ordered not so long ago a quantity of forms. We wanted them for a particular purpose, and carefully ex-January, 1923 Page Five plained that while we did not need them quickly, we wanted an exact delivery date so that everything could be gotten in readiness to start on the day the forms were delivered.

The seller named a delivery date and assured us we could and would have them on that day. The day came along and the forms were not delivered, nor did they show up until two days later. It caused us a lot of inconvenience—useless inconvenience—for if the seller had named a date, even a week after the one he gave, it would have been satisfactory. What we wanted was not quick delivery, but an exact date of delivery.

We often encounter people who do not make their promise good, where they are so eager to please by giving a quick delivery promise that they do not try to figure out

just when the work can be delivered.

There is nothing so well calculated to put us in a bad humor, as to walk six blocks after something which is being repaired, on the day it was promised, and then to be told that it will not be ready until the next day. There is no surer way to lose our business. If people tell us we cannot have a thing for two weeks when we wanted it in one, we can understand that they are rushed with work, or that some other condition prevents earlier delivery, but we can't understand a man who promises us something for tomorrow, when he knows quite well he cannot have it done until the day after.

Of course it isn't always easy, and sometimes it is even impossible to keep such promises, due to unforeseen conditions which arise, but in any case it is better to allow a

little margin than to disappoint a customer.

If the users of the slogan "Where the Promise is Made Good" live up to it in letter and spirit, the public will soon make a beaten path to their door.



Development of the Industry.

Sometimes changes occur so gradually that we are not aware of them.

We never see the flower open; we only know of the change by comparing its appearance today with what it was vesterday.

The river may change its course inch by inch, but it is

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only the oldest of us who notice the change, because we compare its present path with that of perhaps twenty years ago.

And so it is with Industry. Changes occur slowly. This man goes into another line and another with new ideas takes his place. A company changes ownership and the new owners work out improved methods. A need is felt and someone suggests a way in which the need can be filled; gradually experimentation goes on.

So gradual are these changes that, like the undertow, we do not notice them, until sometime, perhaps, we find they have swept us out to sea. It is, in fact, this subtle, insidious change, that makes it necessary for us all to keep

alert every minute.

As we look back over the Asbestos Industry in the last five years, that which impresses us most is the development of a new branch of the Industry. Miners of Asbestos there have been for many, many years; brokers have been known almost ever since the first ton of Asbestos was mined; manufacturers likewise have held their own for a long time; and contractors and distributors came along shortly after, when the manufacturers found it impossible to do justice to the manufacturing end and sell and install the material as well.

But now, within the last five years, or probably less, there has grown up another group, which, for lack of a better name we shall call "openers" of Asbestos fibres.

We believe the first man to take up this work in the States was Major Newman, of Asbestos Limited. New York, and, discounting nothing from his energy and ability, at the same time probably the primary reason for his success lay in the fact that he filled a real need at a time when the need was most keenly felt.

Major Newman's activities were at the beginning confined to blue asbestos. We find now that manufacturers are even asking that Canadian crudes be prepared for them by the mines, or by others capable of properly open-

ing up the crude asbestos.

And there is in the wind at present rumors of a new and improved process of opening, claimed to be entirely different from any process previously used, which will successfully open up fibres of harsh varieties, and, it is claim-

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ASBESTOS -

ed, will prepare Canadian in such a way that more poundage will be obtained than has ever been obtained before.

We see vast possibilities in this new development; it is even possible that some of the amphibole varieties may some day be prepared in such manner that they will be of commercial value.

Our readers will probably recall a statement made in the December number of "ASBESTOS" which read: "These figures would seem to confirm the statement of numerous geologists to the effect that the percentage of high grade asbestos obtained from a ton of ore, decreases with the depth at which operations are conducted."

One of our readers contended that this statement was not borne out in actual mining practice and became so interested in the subject that he wrote the ten Canadian asbestos mines for their opinion. He received eight replies

which, when tabulated, give the following result:

One miner states—Percentage high grade asbestos decreases with depth.

Two miners state—Percentage increases with depth.

Four miners state—Percentage does not change with depth.

One miner states—No change to 150-foot depth, but below that percentage decreases.

We would be glad to have comment from others who have had mining experience, and can therefore speak authoritatively along this line.

We would like to ask of our European subscribers, a favor. Simply that if you know of any asbestos concerns in your country which should subscribe to "ASBESTOS" and would be interested in receiving a sample copy, you send us their names, and the copy will be mailed promptly.

We need subscription agents in various asbestos sections, and will be glad to consider any applications for such service.



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January, 1923

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Asbestos In Arizona

By Mrs. Caroline Nelson, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Editor's Note: We are greatly pleased to publish for our readers this very comprehensive article by Mrs. Nelson on the Arizona Asbestos field. Our only reason for printing so little about Arizona in the past is our inability to obtain material. We hope upon reading this article that some of our Arizona friends will make an effort to keep us posted concerning happenings in the Arizona section.

So much has been said and written about the asbestos deposits of Canada and South Africa that it looks to me as the someone should lift what apparently is a veil of secrecy from the Arizona field.

The writer spent several years at Chrysotile, and as the wife of N. A. Nelson, superintendent of the Arizona



Ash Creek Canyon and Workings of Johns-Manville, Inc.

Asbestos Association, had exceptional opportunity to gain an intimate knowledge of the conditions of Asbestos properties in Arizona.

Chrysotile asbestos was discovered in the Grand Canyon of Arizona about 1900. The Hance Asbestos Company was formed and brought this remarkable occurrence to public attention. Some years later, W. W. Bass reported similar deposits in the Grand Canyon twenty miles west of

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Grand View. Both of these deposits have been briefly described in Mineral Resources.

At both localities in the Grand Canyon, asbestos occurs in cross-fibre veins that lie with serpentine in limestone approximately parallel to its stratification and within a short distance of its contact with intruded diabase. A small quantity of asbestos has been mined at each locality in the Grand Canyon, but production has not been maintained, chiefly on account of the cost of mining and of getting the product to market.

In 1903 a deposit of chrysotile was found in southern Arizona at the head of Pinto Creek, twenty-three miles west of Globe, where M. L. Shackelford located claims. The asbestos is said to be of fine quality and fibres are said to range from a fraction of an inch to two or three inches in length. No development work or production of asbestos has been reported from this locality.

Arizona Asbestos Association, Globe, Arizona,

This company (H. V. Snell, president; N. A. Nelson, superintendent) opened the mines on Ash Creek in 1914 and began a production which, except for a few months early in 1918, has continued ever since. The first asbestos mined in the State of Arizona was mined at this place.

This property was leased by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, which later acquired full ownership. In 1920 it was employing a force of about five hundred and fifty, not including the office force which consisted of the superintendent, several engineers, two book-keepers. several mine foremen and surface bosses. In the last three years the property has become the largest asbestos mine in the United States.

New methods of extracting the ore have been very efficient, two large pneumatic fuel oil driven compressors with a ten drill capacity each, having been installed.

The ore is hauled by trucks to the shipping point at Rice, Arizona, at a cost of \$18.00 to \$25.00 per ton, varying at different seasons of the year.

The most successful method of mining was originated here and is almost entirely handwork. A hundred foot strip of vein is marked off and a tunnel is driven into it any desired number of feet at an average cost of \$4.00 per

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foot. This footage is always done by contract and at that price the contractor furnishes everything. Within this tunnel the ground is blocked off in blocks fifty feet square. Each block of ground is then leased to two men who mine, timber and cob the asbestos fibre free from rock, and divide it into various commercial grades, the price paid for this work being .08½e per pound for No. 1 crude and .07½e per pound for No. 2 crude.

There is an unlimited supply of labor in this district

Mill of Johns-Manville, Inc., Chrysotile, Ariz.

at these figures. This price includes every possible expense—powder, timber, labor, steel—everything but the original footage tunnel to open up the block of ground, and transportation to the railroad.

The area, including the numerous prospects of asbestos in the Ash Creek region, is about two miles long by two-thirds of a mile wide and embraces sixty-six claims on the steep slopes on both sides of Ash Creek Canyon.

The horizontal sandstone and limestone strata, as well as the sheets or sills of igneous diabase, intruded into but mainly between the strata, crop out on the canyon slopes. The asbestos is found in cross-fibre

veins in the limestone only, but near its contact with the diabase, which is regarded as having caused the development of the serpentine and chrysotile by altering the limestone.

Mining is performed by tunnelling into the limestone along the strata of asbestos. The Ash Creek mine has about twenty thousand feet of underground workings arranged in four levels. The longest reaches a point about

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one has arout twelve hundred and fifty feet into the mountain on the east. The miners save not only the crude but also the rock that is sufficiently rich in mill fibre to justify running thru the mill.

The ore belt pitches down in a northeasterly direction from the Ash Creek Canyon, leaning on top of the diabase between several layers of limestone varying in vertical distance one from the other. The four levels have been developed by two extraction tunnels ninety feet below the ore belt, with several branches of cross cuts in the side of the two hills.

Raises have been driven sixty-five feet apart, ninety-six feet upward, exploring a large body of new country. Most of the exploration work succeeded in striking good ore in the upper streaks. All the raises have been connected to each other following the ore and serpentine toward the dugouts of the main workings and making a few connections to obtain fresh air in the new workings. All of the developed ore body mentioned has been cut in sections and blocks, ready for immediate production of good fibre which is blocked out and in sight.

A common form of occurrence in the Ash Creek mine is two groups of three to five small veins each, separated

by serpentine and some limestone.

The two groups where most fully developed have a combined thickness of about four feet and are separated by four feet of limestone which contains more or less nodular serpentine. Both groups or veins may be traced on the face of the canyon with but few interruptions. In places, however, they wedge out, but come in again at the same horizon if the limestone and diabase continue in the same relative position.

On Ash Creek the asbestos is developed generally in the basal portion of the limestone where it rests on diabase, but at several places it is developed in the upper portion of

a limestone that is overlain with diabase.

In the Ash Creek mine asbestos has been mined two thousand feet into the mountain, on the east. Beyond this point it continues eastward into the mountain, evidently for a considerable, but unknown distance, which will depend on the continuity of the strata. To drain most conveniently the portion of the mine farthest east from the

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entrance, two tunnels have been run into the diabase; they are already in about five hundred feet and are about sixty feet below the level of the limestone.

The outlet of the mine is on a steep slope, about one hundred feet above the level of the creek. The slope affords an excellent dumping ground and mill site. Near the outlet of the mine a mill, consisting of crusher, cyclone and screens, prepares four grades of mill fibre for the market.

The output of crude fibre is much greater than that of mill fibre, a feature that is of especial economic interest inasmuch as the reverse situation exists in the asbestos mines of Canada.

Penn Asbestos Mining & Refining Company.

This company began operations on about twenty claims a few miles north of the Ash Creek mine, on the upper part of Bald Head Creek. A limestone fifty feet in thickness rests on a thick sheet of diabase, and in the limestone near



First Cobbing at Mine of Johns-Manville, Inc., at Chrysotile, Ariz.

contact a number of asbestos veins are exposed. There is considerable amount of milling rock in sight but at the time of the writer's visit there was very little crude visible.

American Ores and Asbestos Co.

This company was organized and its property developed by Chas. F. Sloane, its first president. The company January, 1923

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owns twenty-eight claims near the head of Pocket Creek, about the summit of Coon Creek Butte, the southern portion of the Sierra Ancha eight miles northeast of the Roosevelt Reservoir. This mine was opened in 1916 and actively operated in 1917 and 1918. Only crude fibre was shipped. No mill has yet been erected, but much mill rock has been accumulated in the process of mining.

The asbestos occurs at two horizons in limestone, separated by a thick sheet of diabase, and the upper limestone, about thirty feet in thickness, is overlain by a thin sheet of diabase. At the time of the writer's visit, the upper zone was mined along a line by nearly a dozen openings for about a third of a mile. The lower zone, which is at the top of a limestone one hundred and fifty feet thick, has



Workings at American Ores Near Roosevelt Dam, Ariz.

thus far yielded only milling rock. In the mine in the Sierra Ancha, the asbestos is along the contact of the diabase overlying the limestone. Mr. Sloane's interest was purchased by the Raybestos Company.

The Roberts Mine.

Reynolds Creek cuts a deep gash in the western slope of the Sierra Ancha, exposing the horizontal sandstone, limestone and diabase that extend northward from the Pocket Creek region where the American Ores Mine is located.

A Los Angeles company began operations on Reynolds Creek, two miles above the road crossing the creek, near some claims prospected in 1917 by B. L. Rogers, who sold about half a ton of fibre.

Sloane Mine.

The late Chas. F. Sloane acquired five claims from Clyde Kennedy on the eastern slope of the Sierra Ancha,

locally known as Horse Mountain.

The limestone is about one hundred feet thick, the upper part is massive and the lower part thinner bedded. It is overlain, underlain and intruded by diabase. There appear to be three belts of asbestos, ten to fifteen feet apart, in the upper portion of the limestone. Some of the asbestos is harsh, but most of it is good spinning grade. The locality is reached only by a rough trail over Horse Mountain, which is composed of sandstone forming prominent cliffs above the asbestos horizon. The bed of asbestos bearing limestone beneath the cliffs is nearly horizontal and extends north along the face of the Sierra Ancha and east into the upper valley of Cherry Creek, where it forms broad mesas between box canyons and where numerous asbestos claims have been prospected and located.

Alene Asbestos Association.

From the upper portion of the Cherry Creek region the asbestos bearing limestone and associated rocks extend east into the drainage of Canyon Creek. This mine is op-

erated in a small way by Pierce & Kyle.

There are eight claims around the edge of a limestone mesa that lies between two of the upper tributaries of Canyon Creek. Nearly a dozen tunnels have been run into the basal portion of the limestone, some of them one hundred and fifty feet, just above its contact with diabase that underlies the mesa.

Their camp is on Sloane Creek, in the northwestern portion of the group of claims, where the exposures seem most promising.

The Regal Mine.

This property is owned by E. Schaaf-Regelman, of New York City, and was formerly the Larsen group of claims. It is located about four miles northeast of Chrysotile on the Salt River Canyon. From May 1, 1920, to Janu-January, 1923

Page Nineteen

ary 1, 1921 it produced seventy-five tons of No. 1 and seventy-five tons of No. 2 crude, according to a report by the man in charge of its operation.

On this property are six independent strata, some hundreds of feet in elevation above each other, all perfectly uniform and traceable for many feet along the face of the cliffs, within the lines of the property. They have several hundred feet of underground workings.

Shanley and Morrison,

These two gentlemen own two groups of claims. The Fourth of July group is located one mile west of the west side of the Regal Mine and on the same strata. Development consists of several tunnels and open cuts which prove the continuity of the deposits. The latest report after doing the 1921 assessment work was that there was a good showing of excellent crude in the hundred foot tunnel.

The Canadian & Last Chance group is located about three miles east of the Regal Mine. On this group there are numerous development tunnels, blocking out good ore for many hundred feet. The fibre here is soft and of excellent quality, averaging about twenty per cent. No. 1 and eighty per cent. No. 2 crude to the ton. A considerable production has been sold from this property.

The showing in both these groups is similar to that in the Ash Creek and Regal Mines, proving the continuity of the asbestos strata.

Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservations.

Since the reservations have been opened for the leasing of asbestos deposits, numerous promising claims have been located and considerable work performed.

Salt Bank and Snake Hill claims of Wm. G. Shanley et al, have quite extensive tunnels. The ore is of excellent quality and runs largely to No. 1 crude.

Bear Canyon, Penn and Sun groups located by the Apache Asbestos Company, I understand, have not been developed enough to determine values, but the prospects look favorable.

The Anderson group is reported to have an excellent showing of crude.

All Arizona asbestos contains a remarkably low con-Page Twenty January, 1923

ASBESTOS TEXTILE 60.

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Contractors and Distributors Page

The contractor in the Asbestos-Magnesia line has at least one difficulty in common with all other contractors—that of labor.

The problem to keep labor contented—an almost hopeless task; constantly at work—an impossibility: and up to the quality standard, is one which few contractors in our lines have been able to solve even in part.

The general demeanor of labor today reminds us of the story of the old Southern darky. A Southern gentleman wandered along a small stream and came upon a darky sitting on a footbridge below a small dam, his feet dangling in the water, and a shotgun thrown across his lap.

"What are you doing, Sambo?"

"O, I'se got a good job, working here for Marse Littleton. I'se shootin' musrats under 'at dam."

Whereupon a muskrat appeared under the dam.

"Look Sambo, there's one, why don't you shoot him?"

"Ah no, man, do you think I'se gwine tuh get out of a job?"
There are cases known where workmen covering the pipes

and boilers on ships, deliberately threw overboard good material, pipe covering in some cases, or canvas in others, so that the delay in obtaining sufficient material to finish the work,

would prolong their job.

In another branch of the Asbestos trade when a strike was on, the manager of the business got to work with his own hands in order to prevent delay in the finishing of a certain piece of work, and found that while he had not worked at the trade for several years, he could accomplish about twice as much in three quarters of the time as his so-called "skilled" workmen had ever been known to do. And at that moment, these "skilled" workmen were striking for more money.

If any of our readers can suggest, out of their own experience, methods which will tend to get better work, more work and minimum discontent, from their men, we will be very glad to print such suggestions in these pages.

"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."

[&]quot;What are you doin' of, James?"

[&]quot;You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job"—Punch.

To Our Associates in This Wonderful Asbestos Industry—

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MARKET CONDITIONS

Reports from all sources indicate that the general market situation is at least holding its own, with a fairly bright outlook for the future.

Seasonal decline is noted in some industries, but general price levels are increasing rather than decreasing.

The Christmas trade was not only gratifying but surprising, some retailers reporting a larger business this year than for many years past.

Raw Material

Twelve to twenty below zero at Thetford Mines! Whew!

Some of the chill seems to have gone to the marrow of the mine operators' bones for every day brings some new and startling development in the raw material situation.

'Spite of steadily improving market conditions, lower prices have been the rule; why, nobody knows—unless the big fellows are trying to kill each other.

At present prices only one or two of the operators can make simple interest on the money invested, while the rest of them cannot do that well.

Asbestos Mines Limited, of East Broughton, lost its mill and store sheds by fire; rumor has it that one of the largest and most promising of the producing mines has petered out; Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome plant has been shut down for some time; shipments have greatly increased; every general index of business points to better demand and yet—well somebody is due to wake up and that soon.

We believe a sharp upturn in shipments and prices is just about due.

Textiles

Reports from various sections indicate that the textile industry is getting out of the wood, particularly so far as packings are concerned. Many plants shut down during inventory period and take advantage of the opportunity to make replacements, which naturally means that packings and gaskets will be used in large quantities.

One New England general distributor tells us that his two particularly bright stars at the present time are insulating materials and packings, and reports from other sec-

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tions indicate a worth-while improvement in this line.

We believe everyone is agreed that the insulation market is attractively active, and this seems to be true of all sections, low pressure material probably leading on account of the large amount of residential work at present under way.

We notice a number of new manufacturers of air cell covering entering the field, and whether this will have any great effect so far as price is concerned, remains to be seen. If these new entrants in the air cell line accurately figure their costs, probably no one will be hurt, but if they try to kid themselves into thinking that they can manufacture air cell at a much lower cost than can those concerns which have been in the business for years, trouble is bound to result to all.

Paper

So long as the building industry remains active, and the insulation market good, the sun will be shining in the paper market. Demand seems to be on the increase and the paper market is probably firmer than any other in the asbestos line.

Shingles

At this season of the year roofing materials always suffer the seasonal slump, particularly in New England and the northern States where the weather conditions are bad during the winter months.

One firm which sells a good many thousand asbestos shingles a year prophesies that the tendency will be toward tapered slates and shingles and away from the flat variety.

Many interesting speculations as to the effect of the new tariff law on the asbestos shingle market have come to our ears. Rumors of new shingle factories to be erected rather complicate matters and it looks as the the new tariff which is keeping out competition from abroad, will tend to vastly increase it in this country, all of which would seem to indicate that sometimes it is not particularly wise to monkey with this particular buzz-saw—tariff.

Summary

We believe the situation can be summed up in a very few words: "Business in the asbestos trade is fairly good it is going to be better."

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of the following Grades:-

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RHODESIAN CRUDE ASBESTOS

C & G	C & G	C&G
1	2	3
VRA	VRA	VRA
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2	3	K 4
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Also Blue Crude No. 1, 2, 3

Hobdell, Way & Co. LIMITED LONDON, ENGLAND

Special Representatives for United States

W. D. CRUMPTON & CO.

Rooms 1008-9 No. 8-10 Bridge St.

New York City

To Whom All Inquiries Should Be Addressed

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New York

The New Field Discovered and Pre-empted by Blue Asbestos Mattress Coverings

Altho European paper pulp mills (chiefly located in Norway and Sweden) have been using insulating material. in the form of blue asbestos mats, on their sulphite digestors for some time, the insurance companies in the United States up until recently, would not permit the covering of these digestors, because they claimed there was no insulating material which would meet the particular and peculiar conditions imposed in this field.

The Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago, Ill., have recently completed exhaustive tests on "Featherweight" removable blue asbestos mattress coverings, manufactured by the Waite-Wild Asbestos Company of Framingham, Mass., and have now formally approved the use of these mats for the covering of sulphite digestors.

We would very much like to publish the report of the Underwriters' Laboratories (dated September 29, 1922) in its entirety, but space not permitting, will give a brief

digest.

Insulating materials used on sulphite digestors must withstand very severe conditions; for instance, they are subjected to acids and alkalies, high temperatures, steam, periodical inspection and hard usage, besides the general condi-

tions to which most insulations are subject.

Tests were made by the Underwriters' Laboratories for tensile strength, thermal conductivity, resistance to acids and alkalies and wear and tear, the first three mentioned tests being conducted on both blue (Crocidolite) and white (Chrysotile) asbestos, and the results were very favorable to blue asbestos. In fact, in testing blue and white asbestos cloth for tensile strength, the blue gave much better results than the white, and the same was true, but to a more marked degree, when the acid resisting tests were made.

The Underwriters' Laboratories in summing up results, makes the following statement, which has been consider-

Page Thirty

January, 1923

West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

The most up-to-date Asbestos Textile Factory in the United States. The plant was built and equipped by Asbestos people who have been in the Asbestos Textile business in the East for the last twenty years.

The West Coast Asbestos Company has been in operation over a year and are manufacturing yarns, cloth, wick and rope, woven and folded and stitched brake linings, clutch facings, valve stem packing, high pressure spiral packings and asbestos gaskets.

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to re ts, erThe West Coast Asbestos Company is owned by the E. M. Smith Company, of Los Angeles. There is no other Asbestos company or individual owning stock in the West Coast Asbestos Company. This means that you can use West Coast goods in your territory and feel that you are not in competition with the factory for the same business. Why not have an independent source of supply?

West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

ASBESTOS ASPHALT PRODUCTS 85% MAGNESIA

ASBESTOS FIBRE Eight Standard Grades

MAGNESIA

Carbonate of Magnesia Powder Pure Carbonate of Magnesia Blocks Light Calcined Magnesia Heavy Calcined Magnesia In Technical and II. S. P. Grades

ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA
PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS
A correct heat insulation for each condition.

Asbestos Roofings
Asbestos Paper and Millboard
Insulating and High Temperature Cements
Boiler Setting Cement
Asbestos Rope and Wick Packing
Asbestos Gaskets

PREPARED ASPHALT ROLL ROOFINGS BUILT-UP ASPHALT ROOFINGS SLATE SURFACE SHINGLES

WATERPROOFING
Asphalt and Tarred Felts
Waterproof Insulating Paper
Roof Paints
Ashestos Roof Cements

Asbestos Roof Cements Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

- ASBESTOS .

ably briefed by us, but nevertheless contains the principal points of interest:

Blue Asbestos possesses a higher tensile strength than white Asbestos: it classifies with white asbestos as a heat insulator.

The results of the tensile tests show that the strength of blue asbestos cloth is about 50 per cent. greater than that of white asbestos cloth,

Blue asbestos mattresses are judged to be practical for use as heat insulators for sulphite digestors as employed in paper puln mills.

Blue asbestos compares favorably with white asbestos in respect to durability. It has a relatively high resistance to mineral acids and alkalies and will withstand temperatures to which it is likely to be subjected on sulphite digestors employed in pulp mills.

Exposure to steam caused no material damage to the mattresses.

Exposure to a temperature of 200° C. (392°F.) for a period of 48 hours showed no injury.

Immersion for two hours in 10 per cent solutions (by weight) of Sulphuric Acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide at the temperature of the steam bath did not decrease the tensile strength of the cloth to any marked degree.

It would appear, therefore, that blue asbestos is in a position to monopolize this field of use, it being the only material qualified to meet the conditions, particularly so far as resistance to acids and alkalies is concerned.



Asbestos Shingle and Lumber Salesmen

WANTED

In various territories thruout the United States for national distribution of Asbestos Shingles and Asbestos Lumber. Real opportunity for good men.

Address Box 1A-4, "ASBESTOS"

giving sales experience and general qualifications.

23

Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Owing to the many changes in import duties under the new tariff law, which went into effect September 22nd, the Customs Offices have been overburdened with work, and the statistics on imports are greatly delayed. Figures for October have not yet been compiled by the Department of Commerce, and possibly will not be until the latter part of this month. We will therefore report October imports of asbestos in the February number. Export figures have been issued by the Department of Commerce and are reported below.

Exports of crude asbestos during October amounted to 3 tons, valued at \$122.00.

Exports of manufactured asbestos products during October were:

Paper, Millboard and Rollboard	119,194	lbs.	\$6,393.00
Pipe Covering and Cement	335,484	lbs.	19,300.00
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	81,415	lbs.	56,320.00
Asbestos Roofing		sq. ft.	****
Other Manufactures	467,253	lbs.	70,923.00
Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering	496,005	lbs.	26,916.00

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos from Canada to various countries during October were as follows:

United Kingdom	73	tons valued	at	\$21,025.00
United States	6464	tons valued	at	428,048.00
Belgium	439	tons valued	at	25,150.00
France	50	tons valued	at	5,400.00
Germany	368	tons valued	at	45,430.09
Italy		tons valued	at	12,496.00
Japan	55	tons valued	at	1,963.00

These figures do not include sand and waste, of which materials 7.714 tons, valued at \$81,079.00, were shipped to the United States during October; 67 tons valued at \$741.00 to the United Kingdom and 180 tons, valued at \$2,130.00, to other countries.

Gebruder Ritter & Company, Hamburg, Germany, have supplied us with statistics as to imports into Hamburg of crudes, fibres and sand during the months of July to September, 1922, inclusive. We give the total figures for the

Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

CRUDES SPINNING FIBRES SHINGLE STOCKS PAPER STOCKS

Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec Beaver Mines, " " " B. C. Mines, Black Lake, " Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

Head Office

Canada Cement Building
Phillips Square - Montreal

General Office

THETFORD MINES

Quebec, Canada

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three months and will be glad to supply separate monthly figures to anyone interested:

		Bags
From	London	6,187
	Liverpool & Manchester	
	Canada	29,390
	Beira (Africa)	4,226
	South Africa	3.094
	Russia (St. Petersburg and Riga)	21,292
	Various Ports	100

2,040 bags of which was sand and the remainder crudes and fibres. Bags from Canada average approximately 100 lbs. each; from Africa and Russia, 150 lbs. each.

Another interesting tabulation, which is reprinted from the India Rubber Journal, shows imports of raw asbestos by England during November, 1922, and compares those figures with figures for the same month in 1920 and 1921, as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
	Tons	Tons	Tons
From	Rhodesia 88	102	1053
	Canada 120	496	896
	Other Countries	1858	529
	2478	2457	3022

Exports of asbestos manufactured goods from England, during November, 1922, comparing with 1920 and 1921, were:

		1922	1921	1920
		Tons	Tons	Tons
To Netherlands		28	30	49
France		10	7	36
United States		3	52	66
British India	*********	208	73	112
Other Countrie	es	758	455	1698
		1007	617	1961

POSITION DESIRED—By competent, experienced Manager, Estimator, Salesman, of Asbestos and Magnesia products, etc. Address Box No. 6P-3, "ASBESTOS."

65,512

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Bags 6,187 1,223 29,390 4,226

3,094 21,292 100

65,512 es and 00 lbs.

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1923

Attention

Inquiries Receive
Prompt and Courteous Attention



Trade Mark

Write for Prices on

Commercial and Special Grades of

Asbestos Paper
Asbestos Millboard
Pipe and Boiler Coverings
Asbestos Cements

Tubes — Packings — Gaskets
(Samples on Request)

Manufacturers

Sall Mountain

140 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK CITY 141 W. 20th. St. Scranton, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS. 268 State St.

- ASBESTOS

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

"ASBESTOS" will in the future keep on file a list of the shows and conventions of interest to manufacturers of automotive equipment, and anyone desiring this sort of information can secure it by writing us.

Exports of automotive products by the United States during October amounted to something over Ten Million Dollars, an increase over September of 12 per cent.

The annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, was held in the Engineering Society Bldg., 29 W. 39th St., New York City from January 9th to 12th.

Inland Air Service for passenger traffic was inaugurated on October 23rd in England, the line running from Manchester to London. In the first six days of operation forty passengers were carried.

Contracts awarded in twenty-seven states during November totalled 9,079 buildings, with a valuation of \$244,365,900. This figure was quite a bit lower than October. It is interesting to note, however, that the "contemplated" projects in November exceeded by 486 buildings, and by a valuation of \$123,707,600, those reported in October.

One hundred and forty newspapers and periodicals went out of existence in Germany during a single month last summer. Among them was a Berlin daily, Tagliche Rundschau, founded forty years ago, this periodical maintaining the highest literary standards and having the most cultivated circle of readers of any newspaper published in Germany.

COMMENTS ON THE WIRE MARKET

The Standard Underground Cable Company, Philadelphia, comment on the fine wire market situation as follows:

"With the advance in the price of copper, prices of fine brass and bronze and copper wire have experienced a corresponding increase. Copper has advanced practically 1c per pound in the last fortnight, being now at 14%c for nearby months, altho some producers are making 14%c per pound. Spelter has receded a little, and the St. Louis price for prompt western is now 6.90 to 6.95c as an average, for the first quarter. The market is firm for both metals, but more especially so for copper."

Page Thirty-eight

Nederlandsche Asbest Maatschappy

-- ROTTERDAM --

Canadian
South African
Russian
Raw Asbestos

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"The Standard of America"



Smith & Furbush Machine Co. Philadelphia Penna.

January, 1923

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Page Thirty-nine

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Arizona Mining Journal of December 15th, contains the following note: "The machinery at the property of the American Asbestos Mines Company, in the Sierra Ancha mountains, is being dismantled and will be shipped to other districts. Failure of Congress to place a tariff on Asbestos is said to have made it impossible for the mines to continue operations."

A Service Book has recently been issued by the General Equipment Company, Charlotte, N. C. The book contains descriptions of the various products they handle, a page being devoted to 85% Magnesia Pipe Covering, and five pages to Undabestos, a covering for underground steam lines.

Johns-Manville, Inc., has completed three units of its eight unit factory in Asbestos City, Ill. The entire project will cost \$6,000,000. Each unit averages 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide, and is of brick and reinforced concrete construction with center lighting. The entire project is expected to be completed late in the fall of 1923 or the spring of 1924.

The Kimberley Asbestos Co., Ltd., has recently been formed, with registered offices at 163a, Strand, W. C., with a Share Capital of £15,000 divided into 15,000 shares of London £1 each, of which 12,000 shares are being issued. The promoters are J. A. Garside of the Rochdale Asbestos Company Limited, and Thomas Worley, 112 Downton Ave., S. W. 2, London, Mr. Garside being Chairman.

The properties proposed to be worked are known as Vaalport, Rooidam and Rooipoort Farms, and each comprises an area equivalent to 18,000 English acres. Thirty-five to forty tons of Asbestos per month are claimed to have been produced, and during 1920-21, eighteen hundred tons were mined and sold. The vendors are Messrs. Edelstein & Benjamin of Kimberley, South Africa. The purchase consideration payable by the Company to the Vendors is £4,000, £2,000 in cash and £2,000 in fully paid shares.

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, Limited, is overhauling its mill buildings and equipment and will start up early in March, with E. J. Wilson in charge. They will produce a high grade spinning fibre, crude and their well known grade of shingle stock.

One of the most recently organized companies for the production of Blue Asbestos is The Prieska Blue-Asbestos Estates,

Page Forty

January, 1923



Bennett-Martin Asbestos and Chrome Mines

LIMITED



Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q. Canada

General Sales Office

220 Broadway, New York

Mines Located at

Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge

January, 1923

Page Forty-one

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MIKESELL BROTHERS COMPANY Asbestos Manufacturers

Asbestos Carded Fibre

Asbestos Yarn

Asbestos Tapes

Asbestos Cloths

Asbestos Millboard

Asbestos Gaskets

Asbestos Packings

Asbestos Wick Packing

Asbestos Rope Packing

Folded and Stitched Brake Linings

Clutch Disc Facings

Pipe Coverings

Cements

Executive Offices, 156 North LaSalle Street CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Plant and Works at Wabash, Indiana

ASBESTOS -

Limited. The promoter is S. Birkby of 9 International House, Strand Street, Cape Town, and the company is registered in the Cape. Nominal capital is £22,500, divided into 22,500 shares of £1 each, of which 2,500 shares fully-paid go to the promoter, and 20,000 shares are offered for subscription.

The properties being worked are Stofbakkies, Brakpoort and DeHoek, which are about five to ten miles from Prieska Station. An output of 100 tons per month, it is reported, could

be reached in about six month's time.

At a meeting of the Rhodesia Exploration Company, Limited, held on November 9th, the Chairman remarked that the Asbestos deposits were developing in a way which far exceeded their expectations, the quality of the fibre showing marked improvement as depth was obtained, and the extent of the deposits being much greater than they had believed them to be. They were advised by Mr. G. A. Denny that with a relatively small expenditure their present output could be quadrupled.

The Quebec Asbestos Corporation contemplates opening its No. 2 Plant during January, this plant having been shut down for about a year.

- H. H. Williams, formerly connected with Asbestos Mines Limited, has accepted a position with the Quebec Asbestos Corporation.
- O. C. Smith, Manager Bells Asbestos Mines, is taking several weeks vacation on account of his health, spending the time at Pinehurst, N. C.
- C. H. MacNutt, Manager of the Bennett-Martin Asbestos & Chrome Mines, Vimy Ridge Plant, has resigned and will spend the winter in Bermuda.

The Bell's Poilite and Everite Company, Limited, of which mention was made in the December issue, was registered on November 25th as a private company, with a nominal capital of £500,000, in £1 shares (436,000 Preferred Ordinary and 64,000 Deferred Ordinary). Circular has been issued to the Debenture Holders and Shareholders of Bell's United Asbestos Company. Limited (which company will carry on the old established general Asbestos business other than the Poilite section) concerning an issue of £100,000, 51/2% First Debentures (registered) of £100 each, at the price of 97 per cent. Present holders of 5% Debentures are given the right of exchanging them for 51/2% First Debentures. The issue of these 51/2% First Debentures is corollary to the conclusion of arrangement for the amalgamation of the Poilite section of Bell's United Asbestos Company with the British Everite and Asbestilite Works.

January, 1923

1923

Page Forty-three

ASBESTOS -

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis sailed on January 6th, on the Majestic, for a brief visit to Sir Mortimer B. Davis at his villa in Southern France.

Mr. Davis is General Sales Manager of Consolidated Asbestos Limited, Sir Mortimer being Chairman of the Board of the same Company.

"ASBESTOS" desires to acknowledge receipt of calendars from the Sall Mountain Company, American Asbestos Company, Asbestos & Mineral Corporation, Twin City Pipe Covering Company, Braiding & Packing Works of America, Asbestos Fibre Company and Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company. All these are very attractive, most useful and are highly appreciated.

As of January 1st, 1923, Mr. F. F. Turner, well-known to the Asbestos trade in and around Philadelphia, accepted the position of General Manager of the American Insulation Company, Roberts & Stokley streets, Philadelphia, Asbestos Manufacturers and Distributors of Amico Asbestos Shingles.

Mr. Turner entered the Asbestos business in 1882, as salesman with Macan, Pechin & Company, Philadelphia. For the past eight years he has served as Manager of the Philadelphia Branch of Keashey & Mattison Company.

Mr. Turner's experience in the Asbestos field will undoubtedly prove very valuable to his new connection.

The San Carlos Asbestos Mining Company, Lakeside, Arizona, report that they have twenty-one claims or 420 acres of Asbestos bearing ground in Gila County, on which are some extra good leads of excellent quality spinning fibre. They would like to take a contract for one or more carloads of spinning fibre per month during 1923. Samples of the material can be examined in the office of "ASBESTOS."

E. J. Wilson, well known mining engineer, has recently become associated with the Jacobs interests in the Canadian Asbestos field, having accepted the position of General Manager of Asbestos Mines, Limited of East Broughton, and of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, Limited, Black Lake.

Mr. Wilson has had many years experience in the development of the asbestos industry, and is thoroly conversant with all conditions both as to mining and selling different grades.

We have pleasure in extending birthday greetings this month to Mr. G. D. Crabbs, President, Philip Carey Company, Lockland, Cincinnati, O., and to Mr. C. B. Jenkins, Jr., Vice President and General Sales Manager, General Asbestos & Rubber Company, Charleston, S. C., Mr. Crabbs' birthday date being January 22nd, and Mr. Jenkins' celebrating his anniversary on January 28th.

Vice Chancellor Buchanan, Trenton, N. J., has ordered the Page Forty-four January, 1923

ASBESTOS FIBRE

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard
Asbestos Paper
High Temperature Cements
Pipe Coverings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Roofing Cements



THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines

East Broughton, Province of Quebec Canada

January, 1923

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Thermoid Rubber Company and the H. W. Johns-Manville Company to submit an accounting of profits from patents on asbestos brake lining from 1911 to Milford C. Massie and other stockholders of the Asbestos Brake Company. It is stated by the defendants that the decision will be appealed.

The two companies mentioned as defendants, together with other brake lining manufacturers do not appear to be apprehensive, contending that Massie acquiesced for eight years in the

non-performance or breach by defendants.

Asbestos Mines Limited, which recently had its mill completely burned out, owing to defective electric wiring, has commenced rebuilding, and plans a much larger mill and increased capacity. They state they will be able to fill orders for all grades of fibre and cement by April 1st, 1923. The owners were fortunate in being able to purchase the plant of the Windsor Asbestos Company, now in liquidation, at Coleraine, this plant being practically new and so saving about three months time which would have been lost in the purchasing of machinery, etc.

Johns-Manville, Inc., in anticipation of an unprecedented building boom this coming spring, are rushing to completion their two new plants at Asbestos, P. Q., Canada and Waukegan, Ill., respectively, and plan to shortly increase their working forces at their various factories by 15 per cent. with an increase in production of insulating and roofing material of 26 per cent.

M. T. Rhodes, Manager of the Textile and Paper Departments of the Keasby & Mattison Company at Ambler, Pa., has severed his connection with that company as of January 1st.

On December 1st, 1922, the Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association, with offices at 246 N. 17th street, Philadelphia, elected Mr. Donald Tulloch, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., as their secretary, to succeed C. J. Stover, resigned.

BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES FOR ASBESTOS YARMS

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Page Forty-six

January, 1923

UNITED STATES ASBESTOS CO.

General Offices and Mills
Manheim Penna.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ASBESTOS

BRAKE LINING
CLUTCH FACINGS
FABRICS
LISTING
PACKING
TAPE
YARNS

SALES OFFICES and WAREHOUSES

New York Pittsburg Boston Lancaster Chicago San Francisco

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IMPERIAL

All Asbestos Pipe Covering with Water-proof Jacket for Outside Lines. Especially adapted for Train Pipe insulation. INDESTRUCTIBLE

H. F. WATSON CO.

Main Office and Factories Erie, Pa.

79 MILE ST.

5331-9 So. WESTERN AVE.

BOSTON

CHICAGO

85% Magnesia

STEAM PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS
AND LOCOMOTIVE LAGGING



The Lightest Weight Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering Made

That is Structurally Strong and Permanently Effective

TS

"Ehret's 85 % Magnesia"

Made at

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

Since 1897

By

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

Distributors Everywhere

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK

923

PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO



AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

